



In Italy, for several months past, do we not see that veritable pacific meetings, popular demonstrations in all the towns, have obtained more for liberty than the most courageous conspiracies and the most heroic devotedness have done in other times. And we are now, moreover, informed that the population of Paris intends showing less good sense than England, will be less adroit than Italy, in the practice of liberty! We cannot, forsooth, make for the right of meeting, after having been defied and challenged by the government, a demonstration as pacific and as efficient as that which the people of Naples, somewhat more agitated than we, however, by the passions of the south, have made for a constitution? Nonsense! It is an absurd column—The Parisian population will have cleverness and patriotism enough to prevent its committing on Tuesday the slightest disorder. It is aware that such an experiment, happily accomplished, will be in favour of the right of meeting, which is so important to withhold, an irre-justable argument.

*The Debats*, ministerial, said—

"You (the opposition) want the question to be carried before tribunals. Nothing more regular, we admit, if the matter can pass peacefully between you and the authorities. You will meet a *process verbal* of contravention will be drawn up against you. Here, then, we shall have the matter brought before the courts of law, and the question reduced its veritable terms—a trial; but, in that case, why these formulae preparations? Why this appeal of the masses? Why this agitation—this tumult in parties? Why does the language of the greater number of your journals bear the impress of revolution—our passions? If the law respecting meetings is doubtful, that relative to mobs is not. Are you not going to violate the latter at the moment you are accusing the government of violating the former? All will pass with moderation on your side, and on that of the government, we are convinced. You have no desire to trouble order; your resistance, if that depends on you, will be calm, pacific, and as constitutional as possible. To the government, it has given good proof of patience; you answer for yourselves, can you answer for your escort? Will they obey O'Connell? Are you ignorant to what point fanaticism has troubled the moral ideas of some of the sects which ferment in our society? A simple accident may produce the most lamentable disorders, and such an accident the first ill-mentioned person may produce—What is a banquet which is prepared, a peaceful and inoffensive meeting!

Such, according to you, are these meetings, which are not attended with danger? We do not want to exaggerate anything, but, in all sincerity, to read your journals, would not one suppose that the matter related to a June 21st or an August 10th. And why is all that; why, we ask you? Because the government, after having permitted upwards of 60 banquets, has interdicted one! If you had a little more moderation, it is important, showing conclusively, that the Authors of this scheme together with a press are, at all appearances, in league to suppress light on this question.

A few more remarks, and then I will mention the principles which affect this question, and the objections against Removal.

"Now is the time to act." The people of Norway and her confederates have used this emphatic expression, italics and all. It has a meaning with importance. It overflows with greatness. They know that if they cannot get the County Business and Buildings now, things will so turn out hereafter, that they never can. They put forth unusual efforts to carry the Rail Road through that town. They had faith, sufficient to remove mountains, and actually took some of the Engineers to a high eminence, in order not to offend them the kingdom of this world but to show and convince them that Pool's Hill interposed no insurmountable obstacle to a good route, when according to the representations of some persons a route equally feasible might have been surveyed over Streaked Mountain or Cobble Hill. But in all this Norway and her citizens ought not to be blamed. She alone is all who keep a sharp look out for the "main chance."

But when she expects that the County Buildings must be removed into that town or "near it," because the Rail Road passes through it, when it does not touch it—because business is about to center there, when business will centre somewhere else, she exhibits a desire of change, and benefit of which the case does not admit. She has the hearty commiseration of all who understand her case. Assuming the fact, which is as true as truth itself, that the Rail Road does not touch Norway, but will pass through South Paris, what reason has Norway to say that all business will centre there? After the Rail Road has passed to Bethel let any one take the map of Oxford County and say what business will centre at Norway. In that case, if South Paris does her duty, and fills the place nature has designed, the business of a part of Oxford—a part of Greenwood—and a part of Albany is all beside what there is in that town, that will centre in Norway. Look at it, then, is that the inevitable result. All the business must centre at Norway? The truth is—I will not say it. But those who are anxious to know why Norway says "Now is the time to act," may learn the reason, if they will but turn their attention to a little portion of Ancient History where it records the prospect of a certain splendid Metropolis after a certain river, by the powerful efforts of men, had been turned from its environs.

It is further said that Paris-Hill cannot accommodate the people who attend Court. How is this. For the last ten years until one or two Courts of the past year, the people have at all times prepared for more persons than came, and lost much by so doing. At one or two Courts last year, for one or two days, perhaps it was difficult for all to be accommodated; farther west, including eleven towns in the Great Androscoggin, including Paris, Norway, Greenwood, Woodstock, Rumford, Bethel, Andover, Gilford, Newry, and Hanover, together with parts of other towns—i.e. about eleven of the thirty two or three towns in the County. Of the other towns, those on the west, Waterford, Albany, Standish, Stow and several others. The County Business as they are now, and still farther away from the centre of population, and County business would be most unjustifiable. So far, however, as roads are concerned, Paris-Hill convenes the County business, at the present time better, than South Paris or Norway Village. I say better, than South Paris or Norway Village, for the reason that Paris well not, in the matter of business, accommodate the people who attend Court. Paris-Hill cannot accommodate the people who attend Court, who will accommodate them when they come. All, or nearly all, are accommodated.

"That is a splendid likeness, by Heaven!" exclaimed Augustus, rapturously, as Mrs Paragon showed him a capital Daguerreotype of her own venerable fronsispiece. "No it isn't," said she, smiling; "it's not it's not by Heaven itself, but by its sun. Isn't it beautifully done? All the cemetery of the features, and cap strings, and spes is brought out as natural as if from painter's palette. Any young lady now," continued she, "who would like to have the limnings of her pretended husband to look at when he is away, could be made happy by this blessed and cheap contrivance of making pictures out of sun-shine." She clasped the cover of the pictures, paused as if pursuing in her own mind the train of her admiration, and went out like an exploding rocket.

HORACE MANN is elected in the John Q. Adams district by a majority of 1200.

For the Democrat.

Mr. ENTRON.—Perhaps I owe your readers an apology for the digression in my last communication, as well as for many of the remarks which have been made, on account of their local character. If an apology of this kind be necessary, I have a full and triumphant justification for such remarks, in the fact, that I have only followed where the getters up of this enterprise, have led.

From what has been said, the following facts are proved, or may be inferred, viz: that Norway is not and cannot in the nature of things, be the central place of business for Oxford County—that the Rail Road does not touch her borders—that the "four corners" place where the advocates of Removal desire to locate the County Buildings is in Paris, but is not

within a half or three-fourths of a mile of a Public House, nor within a mile and a quarter of the site where the Depot ought to be, and must be, in order to accommodate two-thirds of the people who will have business either at South Paris or Norway—that all persons both east and west of the Valley of the Little Androscoggin where chief of the population now is, must pass and re-pass worse hills than Paris Hill before they can arrive at Paris Hill, South Paris or Norway—that the scheme of Removal so far as my argument is concerned is evidently a selfish one, confined in its incipiency to persons who mean to benefit themselves, at the expense of the County—that Norway and the getters up of these petitions have shown it by the short but significant expression which she has adopted, if not indeed, that "Paris Hill has seen her best days and must decrease"—that the paper at Norway published an article, which stated that the Author understood that the sum of \$1,600 had been appropriated by the county Commissioners for Repairs on the Public Buildings—that this Article was anonymous—that it was published in the Democrat together with a full, fair, candid and impartial answer, correcting the author, and stating that only about \$650, or \$675, was so appropriated—that that paper, though respectfully requested to publish the correction, at two different times, when the facts had been substantiated by three witnesses, and the publishers of that paper knew it, refused to publish that statement of facts, saying "we shall publish what we please"—and finally, that this last fact is important, showing conclusively, that the Authors of this scheme together with a press are, at all appearances, in league to suppress light on this question.

In remarking upon the objections to removal, which I am about to offer, I will say that they are intended to refer to the whole County—that I desire to leave all thoughts of Paris, Norway or Oxford, and speak only of those things which affect the interest and true welfare of the County—and that I wish to make only those objections which ought to have weight in the mind of every candid, judicious, intelligent man—those who have come before the public in favor of Removal thus far, have taken a narrow and short-sighted view of this question. They have not viewed it in its most important aspect; and have seemed to be more anxious to *pull down* one portion or town, and build up another, than to examine and impartially discuss the question as one affecting the vital interest of the County. I say this in no spirit of complaint. They chose their own course, and conformed in their own chosen way. They selected their position, produced their weapons, and put themselves in an attitude of offense, not defense, and after they had given the signal they did not expect to have all the controversy to themselves; but expected some one who would catch up such weapons as were at hand, and imitate their example. This I must confess has been done, but I hope not to the detriment of the cause. I rejoice, however, that we all have a right to discuss such questions as these before the people—that they are sovereign in such cases as well as others, and that they are the tribunal before which such cases may, if not settled in some other way, be tried. I address myself now to the virtue and intelligence of Democratic Oxford—as a citizen not of a town, but of the County.

What are the principles which should govern in the selection of a County seat; and what are those which should govern a Removal of it? The first and most important, is a central locality—2nd suitable Public Buildings—3rd, accommodation of those attending Court—4th, proper regard to the healthiness of the locality—and 5th, security from Foreign Invasion. All these questions affect the original location of a County seat, and they likewise more or less affect a removal of it.

On the supposition that there were no County buildings in Oxford County, where should they be established? Where would be the most convenient locality? If the centre of business is the place where chief of the trade is now, and especially where it may be hereafter, was to be the guide in answering this question, where would the location be? It could not be Norway even Paris; for neither of these places after the Rail Road is completed or before will be the place of trade for half of the County. If the Rail Road were to terminate at South Paris, that short distance of two and half miles, would be taking them away from the centre of population and estate, and to remove them to Norway, which is as far from the great thoroughfare of business as they are now, and still farther away from the centre of population, and County business.

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at Buckfield, Turner, Hallowell or Augusta &c. If the Buckfield Rail Road should be completed, that place will be a centre of business for most of these towns. If the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, should be completed, some of the latter towns, would be accommodated by the location of a Depot at Bethel. And should this latter event take place many of the towns enumerated, as centering at South Paris, Harrison &c., will be accommodated by the same Depot. All these remarks apply with "double force to Norway, because the Rail Road does not touch even her borders." Therefore, if the centre of business for Oxford County is to be taken as the only guide, and the only controlling principle or even a strong reason, for locating the County Buildings, even if there were none already existing, we must all admit we have no such place. The Geological formation of the County, is such that we cannot find such a place. For being favored with rivers, we must have valleys, and these valleys, must be separated by highlands, hills or mountains; and these rivers and valleys and hills must have some particular direction: and that direction, as long as the laws of gravity continue, and water runs down hill, must be to a great extent north and south. Consequently, the people of Oxford County, cannot by possibility, reason or power, find a business centre to which all the inhabitants will tend, and all the roads be level. This then is a

gentleman of more than ordinary height, is very appropriate that a sentinel whose range is so extensive, should take his position on an eminence, at least, as high as Paris Hill. A central place—a place of trade, or a valley, is by no means essential to the success or the performance of the duties of that office. The Office of County Treasurer, likewise, requires no central position. The Officer himself, like the sheriff or County Attorney might with very little inconvenience live in almost any part of the County. The Probate business requiring a full goose, two pence half-penny; wheat per quarter of an acre, six pence; and other labor in proportion. From accounts kept about the same time, the price of a pair of shoes was four pence; russet broadcloth, per yard, thirteen pence; a stall-fed ox, twenty-four shillings; a hen, twelve shillings; a peacock, a quarter of a pound, four pence; and other labor in proportion. In 1444, under Henry VI, the Statute fixed the reaper's wages at five pence, and other laborers in proportion. Wheat per quarter averaging five shillings; oxen, from twelve to sixteen shillings; sheep from fourteen to sixteen pence; butter, three farthings per pound; cheese, half a penny per pound; and eggs, twenty-five for a penny. Elter, who wrote about 1355, gives four shillings per quarter as the average price of wheat in his day. Taking the average of these various prizes, it would appear, that, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the weekly wages of an English day-laborer would procure for him about half a quarter of beef, or one and a half sheep, about ten geese, or (the most important item) four bushels of wheat. Facts inform us that the average wages of farm laborers throughout Great Britain are now rather under than over eight shillings per week; just the average price in that country, for years past, of one bushel of wheat. One month's labor now supplies the same quantity of bread to the British laborer as a week's labor did five hundred years ago.

Nor, says Mr. Owen, is the proportion confined to breadstuffs alone. In the fifteenth century, a week's labor purchased sixty-four pounds of butcher's meat. Now, (at sixteen half-penny, its average value per pound,) eight shillings per week procures the peasant hardly fifteen pounds; less than one fourth what his ancestors obtained. Procures for him, did I say? the estimate is imaginary; for no such luxury as animal food now smoke on the tables of the down-trodden laborer of Britain. So, if the comparison did not seem like mockery, I might proceed to show, that instead of ten geese, two would now absorb a week's wages; that instead of a sheep and a half a week, the laborer must now toil five weeks for a single sheep; that a day's wages will now purchase, not eight dozen of eggs as formerly it would, but two dozen and a half; not eight pounds of cheese, but two; not five pounds of butter, but a pound and a half. Four day's labor will now hardly procure the pair of shoes which a single day formerly paid for; and two week's labor instead of a little more than one, would be insufficient in our times, to obtain the material for a winter coat.

There is some subtlety in this but no truth. It is a refinement on the old impression "that the Rail Road will pass through Norway Village" but an abandonment of it. That is an *admission*. But it is not true nor admitted that the Rail Road passes between Norway Village and Paris, and it is ascertained by measurement that the distance between the two Villages does not exceed one mile and eleven rods. This must not, it pass within a mile of Norway Village?

There is some subtlety in this but no truth. It is a refinement on the old impression "that the Rail Road will pass through Norway Village" but an abandonment of it. That is an *admission*. But it is not true nor admitted that the Rail Road passes between Norway Village and South Paris Village; nor is it true that the distance between the two Villages is only one mile and eleven rods. The attendance of Jurymen and Deputy Sheriff travel is two miles. This is admitted by every candid man in Norway: and the measurement is made from the business center of each place, or from the first public house in the one to the first in the other. But the measurement spoken of here was made from the *last house* in South Paris Village, which is nearly a half mile from all business, to the first house in Norway Village, which is likewise nearly as far from the business of the Village, and within a very few rods of Paris line, as we pass from East to West. Now it is not asserted that the Rail Road passes or crosses even this line, but the question is significantly raised "must it not pass within one mile of Norway Village?" No; the Rail Road does not touch this one mile and eleven rods, and it is not laid out within a mile and a half of Norway Village, but it passes East of two or three of the last houses in South Paris, and on this person's own points of measurement it does not pass between Norway Village and South Paris, but through the latter. Why not talk like a man and use common sense and truth for argument, not such infantile nonsense as this?

South Paris, April 10, 1848.

For the Democrat.

Mr. EDITOR:—Some person who evidently is in search of truth, has published the following in the last number of the Norway Advertiser: "It is an admitted fact that the Rail Road will pass between it (Norway Village) and Paris, and it is ascertained by measurement that the distance between the two Villages does not exceed one mile and eleven rods. This must not, it pass within a mile of Norway Village?"

The occasion called out a large number of the inhabitants of our town, together with some of the neighboring towns, who manifested by their presence, their interest in the noble enterprise, which the French people demanded in the recent outburst of popular feeling in France. A sense of injustice experienced in their social and pecuniary relations, was at the bottom of this revolution, and indeed of both those which preceded it. People do not revolt against authority when they are well off. A truly paternal government, which should guarantee its subjects material abundance, without interfering with any social right, would be as strong as the everlasting hills. The French people, like all beings of

flesh and blood, are not an equal, but produced by human industry, secured under a self-governing, hypocritical, dynastic, unchristian, public, because atrocious, and because groaned under a chain of oppression.

South Paris, April 8th.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The *Anton*—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 11, 1848.

## LABOR—WAGES.

We glean the following facts from an extract of R. D. Owen's late Address delivered in Cincinnati, and published in the *Advertiser*.

In 1350, under Edward III, the "Statute of Laborers," fixed the rate of wages as follows:

For common labor on a farm, three pence half-penny per day; a reaper, per day, four pence; mowing an acre of grass, six pence; threshing a

quarter of wheat, four pence; and other labor in proportion.

From accounts kept about the same time, the price of a pair of shoes was four pence; russet broadcloth, per yard, thirteen pence;

for a stall-fed ox, twenty-four shillings; a hen, twelve shillings; a peacock, a quarter of a pound, four pence; and other labor in proportion.

With the wretchedness we should lie as a *vile* shadow, we should rejoice in the same time, the price of a pair of shoes was four pence; a stall-fed ox, twenty-four shillings; a hen, twelve shillings; a peacock, a quarter of a pound, four pence; and other labor in proportion.

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fresh and blood, wish for comfort, ease and enjoyment of life, external plenty, a general, tho' not an equal distribution of the good things, produced by mother earth in her union with human industry. They know that these cannot be secured under an oppressive government, under a selfish, lying monarch, under a cunning hypocritical minister. If the bread is taken out of their mouths by the action of a fraudulent dynasty, that dynasty must be cast aside as an unclean thing. The people cry out for a republic, because they feel that poverty is the most atrocious material outrago that man can endure, and because they imagine, that, once in the possession of the freedom of a republic, all their wrongs would be righted, all the evils they have groaned under would vanish, and every man stand a chance of obtaining the material benefits, which are now made a matter of monopoly.

But no mere form of government, however excellent in itself, can neutralize the evils which inhere in a false order of society. Republicanism—beautiful fairy creature that she is—cannot clothe the backs or feed the moulds of naked hungry Frenchmen. Unless they are placed in a situation of physical comfort, of personal independence, as well as of political freedom, they will not make up their minds to be content. They will not be palmed off with the shadow, while the substance eludes their grasp. With the present degradation, poverty, and wretchedness of the laboring classes of France, we should regard the establishment of a republic as a very precarious experiment, unless, at the same time, such improvements were introduced in the organization of industry, as would generate the physical well being of the masses. We rejoice that in the formation of the new government they have an eye to this end. We rejoice that in other countries the toxin of freedom is sounding, in all the people are moving to assert their rights—not merely the right of voting and speaking, but the fundamental right of all positive rights, the right to labor and enjoy its products.

**PORTLAND CHARTER ELECTION.** The election for city officers took place last Tuesday. The vote for Mayor stood, Howard, (dem.) 710, Greeley, (whig) 811—Clapp, 89—Scott, 18. No choice. The democrats have elected two Aldermen out of the seven, with a good prospect for another. Of the Council the democrats have eight to the whigs twelve. Last year Greeley was elected by over 300 majority. A new trial will be had next Friday.

**Proprietors of the "Anglo-Saxon,"** a newspaper printed in New York give notice in a card, that they have been robbed of their direction-books, by which they have been deprived of the means of ascertaining the names and residence of their subscribers. They therefore desire all subscribers to their paper to favor them with their names and residences, stating with what number, or about what number, their subscription commenced.

**The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Joshua L. Martin as Charge des Affaires to the Papal States; John Appleton, Charge to Bolivia; and Elijah Hise, Charge to Guatemala.**

It has cost the Massachusetts railroad corporations a thousand dollars a piece to kill 150 persons, and "large additional sums for medical attendance, funeral expenses, continuance of wages, &c." for 195 persons more or less maimed and mangled.

Louis Philippe is said to have recently invested about a million of dollars in New York, and it is said that he has rather more than ten millions in England. So he will probably not have to resort to school keeping this year.

**There was a "riot and a rumpass" among a gang of Irishmen at Bath a week ago last Friday.** One man was badly injured. Several of the rioters have been arrested.

We were much amused a few days since with a little boy, upon whom his mother was inflicting personal chastisement, saying—"Give me two or three more licks mother—I don't think I can behave well yet!" Fact!

**Death Caused by a Tight Boot.**—Rev. Daniel Parrish, of the Methodist church, Newark, N. J., while attending a conference at Little Falls, took a long walk in a boot borrowed to supply the place of a leaky one, suffered much from its being too tight, and was seized with rheumatism in the leg, followed by mortification, amputation at the knee joint and death. The papers report that the medical treatment throughout was judicious.

**A PAIR OF BALANCES.** Louis Philippe and Guizot were in favor of holding the "balance of power" on the American Continent, but could not keep their own "balances" at home. They tried to "balance" their affairs by throwing in the Count de Paris, with a Regent, as make-weight; but it would not answer. The French people preferred to have it a running account.

**GOOD ADVICE.** Bishop Griswold, an Episcopal Bishop, at an ordination, once said:—"Bredoren, when your Minister preaches politics, tell him he is out of his place. If he persists in it, send him home." Tell him you have nothing more for him to do."

We commend this sentiment to those Congregations in this State, whose preachers have been inclined to make their pulpits the medium of political harangues. Let them understand that they are hired to preach the gospel, and, if they persist, turn them off. The people owe it to themselves—to their own self-respect—thus to act. A few lessons of this kind would soon learn these clerical politicians that they cannot desecrate the house of God, and insult their hearers, with impunity.—Argus.

#### A BOLD ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was perpetrated near Limerick, (York County) in this State, on Monday evening last, which has very naturally caused a good deal of excitement in that vicinity.

Mr. Cole, the Innholder at Limerick sent to Saco on Monday, by Jacobs the mail driver between Saco and L. to obtain \$700 from one of the Banks, which he did. On getting within a few miles of Limerick the evening, in a piece of woods, he overtook a stranger, who complained of being very tired and appealed to Jacobs to let him ride. He admitted him to a seat beside him, but soon observed that his charity passenger was acting rather strangely—whistling, &c. He dropped his whip, and requested him to get off and pick it up. Instead of doing this, stranger knocked Jacobs off his seat, and wagon soon drove up, undoubtedly expensed, as heat-spots by signs given by the villain. One man was in the wagon; the two fell upon the driver and beat him most cruelly, leaving him senseless upon the spot—then robbed him of his money and left him. The mail went on half a mile or so, and stopped. Several inhabitants, after waiting some hours for the mail, came on and found it. They pushed a little further, and found poor Jacobs senseless in the road. He has at intervals revived, so as to tell the incidents we have narrated above. But his treatment has been so brutal, that he soon relapses into a state of partial insanity or insensibility. We hope this bold and unusual highway robbery, in that quiet section, will be ferreted out and the scoundrels receive condign punishment. [Argus.]

**MEXICO.** New Orleans papers of March 31 have no later news. Commissioner Clifford and sent left New Orleans on the 27th for Vera Cruz in steamship Massachusetts.

Advices have been received from Tampico to the 23d ult. The bar was found impassible for ten days. Business was lively, and the city healthy. The village of Ozuluania was attacked on the morning of the 11th ult., by a party of revolted Indians, numbering 330 men, of whom 180 were armed with guns, and the rest with bows and arrows and small arms. They commenced the attack at 3 o'clock in the morning, and fought until 5 or 6 o'clock, when they fled in dismay, leaving one dead and two wounded upon the field. Their exact loss cannot be ascertained, but from appearance it must have been heavy. Ozuluania was defended by 43 men, who deserve the greatest credit for their valor. Although the number of defenders has since increased, it was hoped that Colonel Gates, who has expressed himself favorably towards Ozuluania and other places threatened by the revolted, would now that friendly relations are established between Mexico and the United States, furnish the necessary assistance, according to article No. 16 of the armistic, published in Mexico on 6th inst.

**A PROPHETIC.** The New Orleans Evening National says—"Within ninety days after the final ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, the Mexican departments of New Leon, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila, will revolt and declare themselves free and independent of the government of Mexico. Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar of Texas, will be the first president of the new republic of New Leon."

The Rail Road. A double track of rail has been laid from India St. to Fish Point, 34 of a mile, and the A. & St. L. R. R. Co. have contracted with Messrs. Allen & Co., experienced track layers, to extend the track to North Yarmouth by the first day of June next. These gentlemen commenced their work on Tuesday last, in full force, and are extending the track through the rock cut. They expect to make progress at the rate of one-third of a mile per day, when in full force. The cutting machine will make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia.

Beware of counterfeiters of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom can be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Penobscot; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woolstock, and J. Howe, Norway. New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

**MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.**

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties.

Every mother gives Wild Cherry to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout

our country are in the habit of making a concoction of syrup of Wild Cherry and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeable season.

It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Liver Complaints, etc., it is found to be of great service; and adults throughout

the foregoing action the Court order that the Plaintiff cause to be printed a Bill of Complaint for the penance of this suit by publishing three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris H. for said County, an attested copy or abstract of the writ and declaration, and this Order of Court, on the last day of the month of April, 1848, to be filed in the Clerk's office of the Court to be held at Paris for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that he may then and there appear and show cause, if any he have, why judgment in said action should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy or abstract of the writ and declaration with the Order of Court thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

**Notice of Foreclosure.**

WHEREAS, HENRY YOUNG of Green-

wood, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, by his deed dated February 18, 1844, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County on the 2d day of April, 1845, in lot 231, the value of which is in the sum of \$1,000 and Green-

wood, as described in said Deed, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on demand and interest annually, and whereas, no part of said sum has been paid, I hereby give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgagor for the sum of \$1,000.

JOSEPH H. COLE, Clerk.

Attest—J. H. COLE.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy or abstract of the writ and declaration with the Order of Court thereon.

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## Poetry.

### LOVE AND LAW.

#### TO A FAITHLESS MARY.

The following lines were written by a young Lawyer of Massachusetts, who was jilted. The will be appreciated by the profession. It is a curious fact that he subsequently died of a broken heart, notwithstanding the brave show of levity in this address to his faithless mistress.

Say Mary, canst thou sympathize?

With one whose heart is bleeding—

Compelled to wake from love's young dream

Add take to special pleading.

For since I lost my suit with you,

I care not now a fraction

About these tiresome suits at Law—

These senseless forms of action.

But in my lonely chamber oft,

When clients leave me leisure,

In musing o'er departed joys

I find a mournful pleasure.

How well I know the spot were first

I saw that form ethereal—

But ah! in transitory things

The venue's not material.

And reading Archibald's practice now,

I scarce believe 'tis true,

That I could set my heart upon

An arch-bald girl like you.

But then that bright blue eye sent forth

A most unerring dart,

Which like a special cupids, made

A prisoner of my heart.

And in the weakness of my heart;

One fatal long vacation,

I gave a pledge to prosecute,

And filed my declaration.

At first you taking time to plead,

Gave hope of my felicity—

The doubtful negative you spoke,

Seems bad for its duplicity.

And then your blush so clearly seemed

To pardon my transgression,

I thought I was about to snap

A judgment by confession.

But soon I learned (most fatal truth)

How rashly I had counted—

For non-answering was the plea

To which it all amounted:

Deceitful maid, another swain

Was then beloved by thee—

The preference you gave to him

Was fraudulent to me.

Ah, when we love (as Shakespeare says)

Bad luck is sure to have us—

The course of true love never ran

Without some special traverse.

Say, what inducement could you have

To act so base a part?

Without this—that you smiled on me,

I never had lost my heart.

My rival I was forced to view,

A husband's rights assert;

And now 'tis wrong to think of you,

For you're a femme convert.

When late I saw your son and heir,

'Twas wormwood for a lover—

For then the pangs of infancy

My heart could not get over.

I kissed the little brat, and said

Much happiness I wish you;

But oh! I felt it was to me

An inamitable issue.

May, indeed I'll write no more,

Nor pen pathetic ditties;

My pleading was of no avail,

And so I'll take to Chitty's.

**Mr. OFFY.**—Polly and Betsy **OFY**, the former wife of Michael **OFY**, are advertised in a western paper as having eloped. Michael will recover Polly we hope, for though it is not said whether she is **OFY** some, she is represented as being **OFY**. Probably if Mrs. **OFY** could tell her own story, she would say that she left Mr. **OFY** for being too frequently **OFY**ed. At any rate, as her situation is described, she ought not to be roughly **OFY**ed.

**SCHOOL EXAMINER.**

Green spectacled pedagogue, enthroned upon a three-legged stool, with sceptre of birch firmly grasped, exclaims—

"Big boys, come up and parse *The Pig* squalls. Now tell me what is The."

"The, sir, is a preposterous article, nominal-

ly case to pig."

"Why do you call it a preposterous article?"

"Because it stands before pig. I wouldn't stand before for a shilling."

"Next boy, parse pig."

"Pig is a common noun."

"Because it is so common that you can't see

nothing else in the streets."

"What is speaks?"

"A noun proper, sir."

"Why is it proper, Ezekiel?"

"Because it makes a proper loud noise, and

disturbs all the neighbors."

"That's O. K. Now you can all go and car-

ry on with the gals."

A horseman stopped at a tavern, and without

dismounting called for a pint of beer. He liked

it and took another. After the second, he said

"Landlord, whose beer is this?"

"Percy's, sir."

"It is excellent stuff—I'll get off and try

some!"

**Bravado** is defined as paying a dime

for to-day's paper, and then begging three or

four back numbers.

Fear is often taken for consciousness, and

forbearance for pusillanimity.

**Poetry.**

**A. C. DENISON.**

**DRY GOODS;**

**W. I. Goods and Groceries;**

**Hard Ware and Cutlery;**

**CROCKERY & GLASSWARE;**

**Plaster, Flours, &c. &c.**

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